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The Journal
Of Phi Rho Sigma

VOL. XXXIV | January-March, 1938 | No. 3

ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN THE NEW SOCIETY*

By LEWIS A. ALESEN, *Beta.*

On this occasion, we have gathered to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of Phi Rho Sigma. It is proper that we should honor the pioneers in our profession who saw fit to organize our Fraternity, and at the same time pay homage to the ideals upon which Phi Rho is based. Since the founders of the Fraternity were particularly interested in the medical practice of the future, it is appropriate that we should at this time give some thought to the present position and influence of the physician and consider what may be his role in the society of the future.

Wherever one associates with his confreres today, he finds the conversation turning, sooner or later, to the subject of governmental interference with the practice of medicine. There is heard the lamentation that the physician of today has lost his prestige and influence with the public. It is said that large insurance companies, large corporations, the legal profession and many other elements of society are united upon the common purpose of subjecting the medical profession to governmental control at the earliest possible moment. In some quarters it is even stated that our hospital friends would like to see us bowed down to the yoke of federal domination. Permeating all these discussions is discerned a pessimistic certainty that the present freedom of Regular Medicine will be exchanged for governmental regimentation in the near future.

If it be true that the modern physician wields less influence on public opinion today than formerly, it would be well to direct a brief glance into history in order to see in what manner the healer of today differs from his early predecessors.

Far beyond the door of recorded history, stands the Egyptian semi-deified Imhotep, one of the earliest physicians to whom much reference is made. This reference is largely legendary. His influence on the thought and actions of the people among whom he lived, however, was evidently impressive and lasting. The Greek Aesculapius occupied a similar position in the early history of his people. The early physician was at the same time priest and philosopher. In the middle ages there are two outstanding figures among the physicians of history. First is that of Avicenna, the Persian, who lived from 980 to 1037 A.D. It is said of him that he was a keen student, interested in all forms of human knowledge, including all that was known about medicine and surgery. In his time he took great delight in the philosophic and economic theories then current. It is further stated that he could recite the Koran at the age of 10, and that at the age of 17 he had completed his formal education and was ready to tour Europe in search of further experience. Somewhat later the Spanish Jew, Moses Maimonides (1135-1204), was outstanding in the universality of his interest in all forms of learning. Naturally, his knowledge of philosophy and mathematics, as well as that of medicine, entitled him to a position of great respect and prestige among the people with whom he came in contact. Expelled from Cordova in 1148 because of his race, he later won renown as court physician to the great Saladin.

All of the earlier men of medicine had one characteristic in common. They considered their profession merely one branch of the general field of human knowledge. They were all actively interested in contributing their part to the advancement of fields outside their own, and because of that interest and in consideration of these contributions they often occupied high places in the councils of government.

*Address delivered at the Founder's Day Banquet in Los Angeles, November, 1937, sponsored by the Los Angeles Alumni and Delta chapters.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

The spring meeting of the National Executive Council has just been held in Cleveland, February 19 and 20, with all members attending. In addition Dr. Samuel Donaldson, past editor of the JOURNAL, Wesley Bourne, councilor for Quebec, and Ralph Cox, associate councilor for Ohio, were present by invitation. The Council's deliberations occupied a solid twenty hours: numerous questions on Constitution and Laws, matters of publication, 1938 Convention, individual chapter business, central office affairs, student loan fund, fees, chapter visits and finances being thoroughly taken up and discussed. ¶ The Council unanimously voted to accept the invitation of the three Philadelphia chapters to hold the 1938 Convention in that city, December 28-30. ¶ The publications committee will have a surprise announcement to make for the coming year, which will have special importance for fall rushing. Members or officers of chapters individually concerned should communicate with the central office for the results on Council business of immediate interest to them. ¶ Phi Rhos now residing in the city were invited to meet the national officers at a 5 o'clock get-together. About 50 attended, chapters from almost every region being represented.

In Ian Maclaren's *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush* there is delineated the character of Weelum MacLure, who is styled as a practitioner of the old school. This charming little story deals with life in the Scottish parish of Drumtochty during the latter part of the nineteenth century. For over forty years, Dr. Weelum MacLure served his patients in this little parish, which was about eight miles in width and twenty in length, lying in a valley between rugged mountains.

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LIGHT ON THE BRANCHING OF MEDICINE

By EDWARD JACKSON, *Psi*

(Continued from November Issue)

In June, 1874, Osler returned to Canada. He substituted a month for the resident physician at the City Hospital in Hamilton, receiving therefor "$25 and a pair of old-fashioned elastic-sided boots." He took an office and hung out his shingle in Montreal, to invite the general practice he hoped for. But it never came; although his account book did show a fee of fifty cents, for "removing a speck in the cornea." The professor of the institutes of medicine was disabled, but still living, and Osler was given a lectureship to teach that branch. He went to work preparing his lectures. Largely from that experience he concluded "that didactic lectures are the worst way of teaching medicine." But his enthusiasm for making post-mortem examinations soon became known among his colleagues, and his thorough studies and notes on them gave a strong impetus to the study of pathological anatomy in Canada.

In 1875 smallpox was epidemic in Montreal, taking the hemorrhagic form, fatal in many cases. The Montreal General Hospital had a total of only 150 beds. But a ward was arranged for smallpox and Osler took charge of it. For his service he received six hundred dollars. He immediately ordered twelve microscopes from Hartnack of Paris, for the use of his students. This was the first laboratory of the kind for students in America. However distasteful his course of didactic lectures was to him, they were effective in teaching his students, and his energy infused new life into the medical school. For the next year's medical course Osler was professor of the institutes of medicine and pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital.

In 1877 the Canadian Medical Association held its meeting in Montreal. Osler urged that it should publish its *Transactions*. A publication committee was appointed, with Osler as secretary to edit them. The volume included Osler's elaborate pathological reports. His activity in the association continued, and in 1884 he was elected its president. His interest continued after he went to Philadelphia, to Johns Hopkins and to Oxford. In 1902, when the association again met in Montreal, he gave his great address on "Chauvinism in Medicine."

His interest in medical societies, in medical men and in patients, with his bright conversation, his optimistic views, his evident human interest and readiness to be friends with all he met, enormously extended his influence and fitted him to become the greatest medical consultant, the greatest physician in the world.

In that position all the different lines of study he had pursued with so much enthusiasm, all the books he had read, or written, all his training and experience, joined to fit him for the eminent position he attained. The life of Sir William Osler came through the branching of medicine. But mention of some of his contemporaries may throw more light on the conditions and development of that time, and the relation of medicine to other branches of science.

William Darlington was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1782. He studied medicine with Dr. John Vaughan, of Wilmington, Delaware, and received his M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1804. The subject of his graduation thesis was "The Therapeutic Use of Music;" although it does not appear that he was otherwise interested in music. But his teacher of materia medica, B. S. Barton, also taught botany and later succeeded Rush as professor of medicine. Darlington became keenly interested in botany. A voyage to India as ship's surgeon extended this interest, and, in 1826, he published a catalogue of plants growing in Ches-

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO STUDENT LOAN FUND

During the current year the trustees have authorized loans of approximately $1,500 to seniors. In addition there are two or three other loans pending. Approximately $275 has been paid on outstanding loans. With the unexpected drain on the Fund, the balance in the bank is alarmingly small.

However, a remittance from Arthur R. Gibson of $144.17, which represents the balance in the treasury of the Buffalo Alumni chapter, was especially welcome at this time. In addition, contributions of from $1.00 to $5.00 have been received since the first of the year from:

Charles M. MacKenzie, *Alpha Eta.*
Herman Janss, *Beta.*
E. L. Durrill, *Alpha.*
Lawrence L. Hick, *Alpha.*
Frederick G. Gruber, *D. O. A.*
Erwin W. Johns, *Theta Tau.*
Paul J. Hanzlik, *Alpha Zeta.*
Harold S. Babcock, *Rho.*
Charles D. Aaron, *A. O. D.*
M. O. Klingler, *Pi.*
R. L. Sensenich, *Gamma.*
Ralph W. Danielson, *Psi.*
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Arthur H. Gross, *Chi.*
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M. F. Osborn, *Omega.*
Allen L. Millard, *Gamma.*
Wilson J. Hoffman, *Chi.*
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J. C. Baier, *Lambda Phi.*
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Junius H. McHenry, *Gamma.*
Edward G. Huber, *Zeta.*
James L. Hamner, *Upsilon.*
C. E. Bane, *Chi.*
Milbank Johnson, *Alpha.*
Ralph B. Fast, *Zeta.*
Ira Frank, *Beta.*
J. W. Burkett, *Chi.*
John A. Toomey, *Kappa.*
Theo. W. Neumann, *Lambda Phi.*
S. Robt. Lantiere, *Gamma.*
Harry C. Fulton, *Lambda Phi.*
Thos. M. Sayre, *D. O. A.*
John K. Trumbo, *Alpha.*
Nelson M. Percy, *Gamma.*
John B. Eneboe, *Theta Tau.*
Ralph C. Rueger, *Epsilon.*
James B. Stanford, *Chi Epsilon.*
Milton H. Carrig, *Eta.*
Howard E. Milliken, *Lambda Phi.*
C. H. Clausen, *Epsilon.*
A. E. Johnson, *Theta Tau.*
John B. Jackson, *Zeta.*
Gordon G. Nelson, *Theta Tau.*
John W. Funk, *Kappa.*
Walter M. Bucher, *Kappa.*
Fowler B. Roberts, *Pi.*
Samuel S. Plummer, *Alpha.*
J. Arthur Kerst, *Alpha.*

Chapter . . . News

ALPHA,

Northwestern University.

Alpha honored 21 new pledges at a house party in the fall. Cleveland Nickerson and his "sweet tooters"—a colored band by the way—furnished the jokes, poems, acts, novelties and music (sometimes). In addition to faculty (2), there were midgets, wimmin, slaves of all colors, Eurasians, Huntington's Chorea, and men.

Some one heckled Harold "Call me Globus Hystericus" Carter about Oriental females, and the poor lad is buying an O. B. text from a Chinese concern to see if the big boys are telling the truth.

Ed Peters and Arnold Wagner are having a feud about living outside the house. Pete is now living on Lake Shore Drive in an apartment which would be more correctly named "The Palestine Arms." Wagner, not to be outdone, moved into a very exclusive hotel. He got a pretty good room in the deal, except that the elevated trains nearly run through "the Gold Room" and skin one's knees.

Cameron's girl thought her baby talk went over big with the boys of Rho who rolled in the aisles when she lithsped: "I thaw you lathst night and got that old theelin." Wow! Oh you kid! Cameron didn't do so bad himself. He got one of the boys to look up the correct method of setting up a Golgi apparatus. Well, everybody have a beer.

Buzz Nadeau spent two weeks at the Chicago Lying-In (as a student, of course) and was on a house call when the "old man" came in, very highly grogged, and threw a haymaker at our embryonic obstetrician. He'd better not try that again, 'cause Killer Nadeau, "the horizontal kid," is thinking of taking lessons in the art of fisticuffs from Chicago's own King Levinsky.

Charlie "The Indian Made" Perrill was defeated in an election for the post of librarian, a position which he held for the last six terms. No one seemed to know just why he was ousted, but the blighter who got the job requested (with geld) that his name be withheld. We don't feel that Charlie's old age has anything to do with the President's move on the nine old men—or do we?

Well, brothers, as the histologist said at the end of his lecture on the mammary gland, "we're abreast of the times."

—Darwin Florea.

BETA,

University of Illinois, Chicago.

Twenty-four men are now living at Beta's new house, including Dr. Benford and eight of the ten pledges. We were well pleased with the appearance of the house for rush week, and are very grateful to Dr. Marshall Stewart, *Alpha Lambda,* for his loyal assistance during that week.

Our new pledges, all from the state of Illinois, are: Armand Albrecht, Crescent City; Merton E. Burhans, Decatur; Edward Ginnta, Forest Park; Elbert E. Carlson, Yorkville; John Hardinger, Mattoon; John R. Gordon, Rantoul; Allen H. Long, Lake Forest; Trueman Schertz, Roanoke; George Nelson, Rockford; and Herman H. Stone, Noble.

Robert Graham, *Mu,* and Ralph Elliott, *Kappa,* were at the house for luncheon, Sunday, October 24. Brother Graham recounted many reminiscences about the times when he lived in the house years ago. It was then the home of Gamma chapter. Both visitors made a detailed inspection of the house. They were very much pleased and congratulated Beta most heartily on its new home.

The following internships have been accepted by seniors to date: Marion M. Ricketts, Jr., St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago; Lawrence W. Peterson, University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital; George C. Blaha and John O'Connor, Cook County Hospital, Chicago; Dominic J. Haftkowski, St. Mary's Hospital, Chicago; Fred Premuda, St. Catherine's Hospital, East Chicago.

Lowell E. Massie, sophomore, returned from the Christmas holidays with a smile and a box of cigars which he joyfully passed out to his

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LOCATION AVAILABLE

There is a good opening for a young doctor at Lebanon, Ill. Population is 1,800, exclusive of those attending McKendre College. Some of our recent graduates may care to go down to Lebanon and look over the field.

——o——

PHILIP MORRIS AWARD

(Attention: Seniors)

Many seniors have written to ask details regarding qualifications and method of distribution of the Philip Morris Award. This subject was covered in considerable detail in the May, 1937, issue of the JOURNAL. However, the Executive Council has requested that an outline on this subject be again published.

The manufacturers of Philip Morris cigarettes have made available an amount of $500 to be distributed as the officers of Phi Rho Sigma decide. The Executive Council of the Grand Council has accepted this offer and has decided to divide it equally among all of our seniors who graduate at the top of their class.

Why should Philip Morris do this? For some time Philip Morris & Co. have been bringing to the notice of the medical profession the results of some very interesting research work on the irritant properties of cigarette smoke. This has been done through presentation of scientific papers before medical groups, by scientific exhibits at medical conventions, and by advertising in medical journals such as the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

It should be perfectly clear from the foregoing paragraphs that all that is necessary on the part of an interested senior is for him to secure from his Dean a certificate that he will graduate at the head of his class. It is further evident that this does not mean that he is merely the best student in his chapter, but that he must be the ranking man in his class.

The researches conducted by Philip Morris & Co. were abstracted in the May, 1937, JOURNAL and a résumé of complete papers will be mailed on request.

—R. W. E.

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Of Phi Rho Sigma

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Address all communications concerning the JOURNAL to the Editor, and correspondence concerning the Fraternity in all other matters to Dr. Ralph W. Elliott, Secretary-Treasurer, 10515 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Permanent Advisory Committee of the Grand Chapter of the Fraternity on the JOURNAL is composed of all living past Editors:

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FROM THE MAIL BAG

Nov. 1, 1937.

Dear Editor:

It was with a feeling of sympathy that I read of a new editorial board taking over the JOURNAL OF PHI RHO SIGMA. The last two years have contributed their share in the disappearance of editors, and it is hoped that the new board will be more successful.

No attempt shall be made to discover why the former editors have failed in their task, but perhaps a few criticisms and suggestions may aid the present board in their editing the news. The JOURNAL is a small magazine whose unstimulating cover and uninteresting contents are read by few medical students. Perhaps this latter statement should be qualified however, and a few articles do stand out among the many fill-ins. The size of our fraternity magazine is little more than that of a small pamphlet, and in the October issue, this pamphlet contained but three real articles—all of which concerned alumni. The chapter news is incomplete, uninteresting, and spread helter-skelter throughout the magazine.

And now as to suggestions. Let's have less and better copies of the JOURNAL! Put an attractive cover on our magazine; run a series of interesting articles by—not about — alumni; make the chapter news more interesting and complete, and dedicate a special section to our alumni. One magazine of a medical fraternity which to me seems to possess these suggestions is that of Alpha Kappa Kappa; and, although Phi Rho will seldom pattern AKK, our JOURNAL might do better if it resembled that of our competitors.

To answer your call: "Let the wells of Phi Rho Sigma spring forth," our chapter is sending in a bit of news. It is hoped that some of this news is accepted in the humorous vein in which it is written, but since you possess "A familiarity with the medical students' point of view and a ready understanding of their problems," we offer permission for you to remove anything which you see unfit to grace the pages of THE JOURNAL OF PHI RHO SIGMA.

Sincerely yours,
W. A. Daniel, Jr., *Alpha*.

—o—

Following are excerpts from a letter written to Jonathan Forman, chairman of the committee on publications, by Joseph McFarland, professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, and president of Phi Rho Sigma for four terms:

Some weeks ago I was delighted to receive a copy of the 1937 issue of the Phi Rho Sigma Directory.

I think it is a fine piece of work as a directory, and I heartily approve of the introductory articles by Wenstrand, Wilson and McDougall. It is well to have new members acquainted with the struggle of their predecessors.

It seems that "only yesterday" I was traveling from city to city in the interest of Phi Rho Sigma, and at its expense attending conventions, initiating new chapters, speaking at dinners, etc. Joyous days of long ago when the way ahead seemed long and clear! Now, at 70 years of age it seems short and full of obstacles. Well, we ought to enjoy ourselves while we can.

—o—

PROFESSIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE

The eighth biennial meeting of the Professional Interfraternity Conference was held in the Palmer House, Chicago, October 23, 1937. The program was one of the best ever given at these meetings. Attendance was representative, with over 60 delegates present, and the enthusiasm and interest were better than ever. Edward Addenbrook, *Alpha,* and Ralph Elliott, *Kappa,* were delegates from Phi Rho Sigma. Ralph Elliott was elected to represent the group of medical fraternities on the Executive Committee of the Conference for the next two years.

BOOKS AS MEDICINE

There is now no mood of mind to which a man may not administer the appropriate nutriment or medicine at the cost of reaching down a volume from his bookshelf.

—Arthur Balfour, *Essays and Addresses.*

MANSIONS IN THE CASCADES.

By Anne Shannon Monroe and Elizabeth Lambert Wood. Macmillian Co., New York. $2.50.

The story of the breakdown of Dr. John Kenfield owing to overwork, financial reverses and the loss of his only son, killed in the war. Added to this was the death of his only daughter after a long sickness. With his wife he goes into the wilderness and after many struggles the magic of the mountain restores the physician who could not heal himself.

—o—

THE MENTALLY ILL IN AMERICA.

By Albert Deutsch. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $3.00.

In view of the present conditions in Detroit in reference to care of mental cases, this book is of timely interest. In 1937 there were 480,000 people in the mental hospitals of the United States. Is insanity increasing in the United States? The author states the history of psychiatry from the earliest days to the year 1937. An interesting book on a most important subject.

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MIND, MEDICINE AND METAPHYSICS. THE PHILOSOPHY OF A PHYSICIAN.

By Wm. Brown. Oxford University Press, London. 7s. 6d.

A collection of essays in which the author has tried to reconcile the findings of psychoanalysis with a system of philosophic idealism.

—o—

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF SEMMELWEIS.

By Louis Ferdinand Celine. Translated by Robert Allerton Parker. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

If you read *Journey to the End of the Night* you know Celine's style. It is good to have in English the story of the man who, with Oliver Wendell Holmes, did so much for womankind.

"The Medicine Man"

ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN

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He was not only physician, surgeon and accoucheur; he was a prominent public man in whom all the people had great confidence and to whom they turned for all manner of counsel and inspiration. Weelum MacLure died during the midst of one of those severe snowstorms so common in that part of Scotland. It was with difficulty that his grave was dug in the frozen ground. Although the roads were impassable, bridges were washed out and streams overflowed their banks, yet when the time came for the simple little ceremony at his grave, people from over the entire parish had somehow managed to brave the storm to do honor to the practitioner of the old school.

If the modern man of medicine has seemed to lose some of the prestige and influence to which he feels he is rightly entitled, is it not well that he should turn the light of introspection upon himself in an attempt to find the cause therefor? The sad fact of the matter is that we, as a profession, have snugly and complacently drawn about us our cloak of self-sufficiency. We have lost the intimate personal contact with our public that formerly ranked the physician second only to the clergyman in popular esteem. To be sure, great strides have been taken in the medical specialties. Mortality rates for many of the leading diseases have been, happily, greatly reduced. The life expectancy for the American people has been increased from 49 to 62 years in the first third of the twentieth century. In the United States today, despite the propaganda to the contrary, a better grade of medical and hospital services is available to every single person regardless of his economic status than can be procured for individuals in corresponding or better financial circumstances in any other country in the world. But is it an advantage to confer an additional thirteen years of life upon a man if we do not, at the same time, achieve improvements in economic science so that those additional years will not be a burden? As we have seen, the physician of the past has been well trained in philosophy, mathematics and in economics. It seems only logical that we who make an intensive study of the animal man should be best prepared to pass judgment upon the panaceas proposed for the cure of his economic ills.

I conceive it to be the duty, as well as the opportunity, of every modern man of medicine to know something about the science of economics and to be in a position to exert his influence on behalf of sound constructive measures and in opposition to oft-tried fallacies. In this connection I want to call your attention, briefly, to some of the popular fallacies of the day.

First, one hears so much these days about a permanent level of unemployment. It is glibly stated by the test-tube economists that the United States must resign herself to carry a load of from 5 to 7½ millions of unemployed at all times in the future. This doleful situation, so it is said, is due to the fact of "technological unemployment." Technological unemployment is merely a phrase describing the fact that the introduction of machinery into industry makes it possible for one man operating a machine to do the work often of many other employees, thus resulting in unemployment for his fellows. Superficially, this argument seems very plausible and has made many converts to the pessimistic attitude it naturally implies. The National Industrial Conference Board has recently made some important contributions to this subject. It is impossible to give these results in detail. Suffice it to state that, considering industry as a whole, the machine creates more jobs than it destroys. For example, the modern conveyor system used in the production of automobiles has so reduced the cost of the finished product as to place it within the reach of hundreds of thousands of people who otherwise would not be able to purchase a car. As a consequence, a large number of people must be employed in the industries catering to the maintenance of these automobiles; that is, garage mechanics, service station attendants, and those engaged in the manufacture of automobile accessories. The increased use of the automobile by the American people reaches out and causes employment in almost innumerable fields. Consider the hundreds of thousands of people occupied in the oil industry as the result of the increased consumption of gasoline and oil due directly to the low-priced automobile. Count the number of wayside restaurants and eating houses, and consider the number of employees in the construction and maintenance of our highways, not to mention those who gain a livelihood in the production of materials used in the construction of the modern thoroughfare. Apply this same analysis to every industry in which the machine has apparently caused "technological unemployment," and the studied results of the National Industrial Conference Board seem entirely within reason.

Second, one often encounters this statement: "In America the frontier of opportunity is now closed." Those who hold this view point to the great fortunes that have been made during the latter part of the nineteenth and the first part of the twentieth centuries by the exploitation of our resources in land, minerals and forests. They state that now, however, all productive lands, all valuable forestry and mineral tracts have been

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Are You Lost?

A list of lost Phi Rhos is about to be published in a forthcoming issue of the JOURNAL. *If you do not find yourself in the 1937 Directory, you are "lost." Or, your name may be given in the alphabetical list only, with the word "lost" after it. In either case, if you find yourself LOST—and alive—send a postal card with your address and any other news you can spare to Ralph W. Elliott, Secretary-Treasurer, 10515 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. (If you're dead, there is no help for you.)*

Should you miss someone's name from the Directory and happen to know where he is, let us know, too. Save yourself and your brothers from being "lost" Phi Rhos!

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pre-empted, and that the American of today must reconcile himself to a drab, mediocre existence with very little hope for advancement. Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of the General Motors Company, in charge of research and inventions, holds quite an opposite view. It is his stated belief that the field of invention offers a vastly greater field for exploitation in the future than was present with the old frontier whose closing has apparently caused so much lamentation. The radio, television, air-conditioning and prefabricated housing offer just a few of the many instances of opportunities afforded for success and prosperity through new inventions. The only important frontier is the *frontier of human ingenuity,* and that is still almost virgin soil.

In a time of economic crisis the public is quick to accept any explanation glibly offered and hastens to approve almost any solution if it is given with a ready promise. It is during such times of economic and financial stress that the well-trained physician with a healthful amount of skepticism should be in a position to act as a bulwark against the possible acceptance of panaceas which have been tried many times in the past and have always failed, with the ultimate result that the man most in need of relief was the one who suffered most by virtue of the remedy applied.

In this connection, please note the special session of our Congress to be assembled on November 15 for the announced specific purpose of passing legislation to control wages and hours and for the regulation of crop production. The physician who is trained in history will immediately hark back to the time of Wang An-shih, who was the Number One Brain Truster of the Chinese Sung Dynasty in the eleventh century A.D. Wang An-shih's ideas were given ample trial for about ten years following 1068. Their execution provided an elaborate system of governmental control of wages and of prices of manufactured products as well as of the hours of employment. Further,

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With . . . the . . . Alumni

Dudley M. Stewart, D. O. A., formerly of New Orleans and at present of the department of orthopedic surgery of the Toledo Clinic, presented a paper on "The Roentgenological Manifestations of Bone Syphilis" at the meeting of the Michigan Association of Roentgenologists on April 21, 1937, at the Statler Hotel, Detroit.

Evan G. Galbraith, *Zeta,* chief of the department of otolaryngology at the Toledo Clinic, presented an exhibit on "Experimental Bronchial Obstruction" at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City in June.

J. West Mitchell and Paul L. McLain, both of Chi chapter, had an exhibit on "Peripheral Vascular Diseases" at the American Medical Association.

H. Theodore Simon, D. O. A., professor of orthopedic surgery at the Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans, accepted an invitation of the Toledo Academy of Medicine on May 7, 1937, to present a program on the treatment of certain fractures of the forearm. Dr. Simon is one of the organizers and a past president of the New Orleans Alumni chapter.

James D. Munroe, Alpha Iota, was located temporarily in London. He has joined the Indian Medical Service and expected to leave for India sometime last fall.

Perry P. Volpitto, Kappa, has accepted the chair in anesthesia at the University of Georgia School of Medicine, Augusta, Ga.

Floyd S. Meck, Omega, is now president of the Ohio State Medical Board. He is the youngest man ever to hold this post.

LaRue M. Hoffman, Lambda Phi, Williamsport, Pa., was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons at the recent convocation in Chicago.

Alexander G. Fewell, Lambda Phi, has been awarded the gold "Alumnus P" for this year by Presbyterian College of Clinton, S. C. He is now associate professor of ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania and also in the Graduate School.

Jonathan Forman, Omega, addressed the annual meeting of the Cleveland Medical Library Association on January 21. His subject was "The Beginnings of Medical Education in Ohio." Dr. Forman is a native of the Western Reserve. He has a wide reputation as an internist and is especially interested in the problems of allergy. He has always had a deep interest in books and is well known for his interesting book reviews. He has made the editorship of the *Ohio State Medical Journal* one of his chief hobbies.

Rex H. Wilson, Omega, has opened an office at 369 S. Maple Street, Suite 4, Akron, Ohio, for the practice of medicine and surgery. For the past two and a half years Dr. Wilson has been resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago and for the past six months has served on the staff of the heart clinic of Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

Conrad A. Kuehn, Omega, announces the opening of his office at 50 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, and is limiting his practice to urology.

Ray W. Pickel, Alpha Lambda, is practising at Walnutport, Pa.

Thomas K. Mahan, Chi Epsilon, has completed his hospital service at Polyclinic Hospital, New York, and is practising at 212 Ingram Building, Blytheville, Ark.

John H. Baehr, Chi Zeta, has moved from Hermann, Mo., to Washington, Mo.

Orville O. Witherbee, Jr., Delta, announces the opening of offices associated with Harold R. Witherbee, also of Delta chapter, in the Pellissier Building, Los Angeles.

Michael A. Guthrie, Chi, has opened office quarters on Atwood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the practice of obstetrical gynecology.

Myron C. Benford, Beta, was recently appointed instructor of ophthalmology at the University of Illinois, following a two-year residency. He has also been given an appointment as assistant director of the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital, Chicago. He is living at the Beta chapter house.

Carl A. Niemeyer, Iota, who lived at the Beta house last year, now has a residency in pathology at Cook County Hospital.

F. Benson Deardorff, former resident in obstetrics and gynecology in the Research and Educational Hospital, has opened offices in Berwyn, Ill.

Capt. John A. Schindler, Beta, Army Reserve Corps, has been transferred to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. He visited Beta chapter on September 21 during rush week and passed out cigars in celebration of an addition to the family. Capt. Schindler for the past three and a half years has been in charge of the U. S. Army State Hospital at Camp Custer, Mich., and has been assisted there by Lieut. Delmar Domke, Beta.

Daniel J. Preston, Alpha Lambda, has had a fellowship in surgery at the Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, under Dr. William W. Babcock.

Ralph S. Muckenfuss, Chi Beta '22, director of laboratories, department of public health, New York City, was a guest speaker at a recent annual meeting of the Georgia Pediatric Society. He spoke on "Immunization in Common Diseases of Children" and "Virus Diseases of the Central Nervous System."

Martin A. Mortensen, Zeta, has left Battle Creek, Mich., and is associated in practice with his brother at 1240 Sixteenth Street, Santa Monica, Calif. He will limit his practice to internal medicine.

Edward G. Huber, Zeta, councilor-at-large, was a guest of Alpha Epsilon chapter and the Toronto alumni the first week in January during a visit to the University of Toronto, where he investi-

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BRANCHING OF MEDICINE

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ter County. This grew into the *Flora Cestrica,* which expanded and became the most important book on botany published in America. He founded the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, which, for a generation, was the meeting place and inspiration of younger students of science. He also founded the Chester County Medical Society and was among those who brought about the organization of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. As he gradually withdrew from practice, he became a director in the bank of Chester County, where his service is commemorated by a bronze tablet. His collection of plants is preserved in the West Chester Normal School. Dr. Darlington was a plain family doctor. But in that era science was branching, and botany became a separate branch of knowledge from materia medica; several plants were named for him, and at the time of his death, he was the most widely known botanist of America.

Another physician-scientist was Ezra Michener. He was born on a farm in 1794, and studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania under W. P. C. Barton, also professor of materia medica and botany. He was a writer on botany, and later the head of the bureau of medicine and surgery in the U. S. Navy. Dr. Michener received his degree in 1820. He bought a farm in New Garden, Chester County, where he lived until his death in his ninety-third year. While never so widely known as Darlington, he had an international reputation as an expert on fungi, of which he made a large collection. With Dr. Hartman, of West Chester, he also published a *Conchologia Cestrica,* and had other books to his credit. As a doctor, in some of his families, he had attended, as accoucheur, five generations. He was widely known in the region in which he lived as a lecturer on different branches of natural science.

The microscope, with which he worked, was a simple convex lens of 1 mm. focus. But, sighted on a coverglass, it served perfectly to make a blood count; and it would have served to recognize the various forms of malarial parasite, had they been discovered at that time, 1880, when I had the privilege of using his microscope. This microscope had been made about 1825. It was ten years later that the compound microscope was so freed from aberrations that it came to be regarded as a reliable scientific instrument. Then Schleiden studying the vegetable cell, and Schwann the animal cell, laid the foundation for the cellular pathology of Virchow.

The work and lives of certain English surgeons of the nineteenth century illustrate the branching of medicine and how broadly and vitally the life of the branches was connected with the life of the stem from which they came.

John Cunningham Saunders, born in Devon in 1773, served a five years' apprenticeship with Mr. John Hill, a country practitioner who was bold enough to operate for cataract. He then went to London to complete his medical education at Guy's Hospital, where his deftness drew the attention of Astley Cooper, who was made professor of anatomy. He made Saunders demonstrator, and took him into his own home. When Saunders aspired to a position on a hospital staff, he was told he could not expect one, because members of the staff were chosen only from those "who had been articled seven years to the Royal College of Surgeons."

In 1799 Napoleon had invaded Egypt, and was driven out by the British Army. The returning soldiers brought back Egyptian ophthalmia. In one battalion there were 636 cases, of whom fifty were dismissed with loss of both eyes and forty with loss of one eye. The disease had been spread among the people of London, and there were very few of the surgeons who could administer treatment. Saunders started the London Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear, which became the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, at Moorfields. Beginning with 600 patients in 1804, the service had grown in 1808 to 2,357 patients, making it the first hospital for the treatment of diseases of the eye exclusively. Saunders died in 1810.

His successor was Benjamin Travers, who was also a general surgeon. He opened the institution to the teaching of medical students. In 1818 Edward Delafield and J. Kearny Rodgers, of New York, came to study diseases of the eye, and later returned to New York to found the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Later Edward Reynolds came from Boston, for the same purpose. Returning after two years he operated on his father, a widely known physician, for cataract, and thus established the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1819, Mr. Richardson, a surgeon of the East India Company, trained by Travers, went to Madras and founded the Madras Eye Infirmary. Five years later Mr. Jeafferson was sent to Bombay and Mr. Egerton to Calcutta, where each founded an eye hospital. Travers retired from the London Eye Infirmary but continued in the practice of general surgery, and was twice elected president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

William Bowman, born in 1816, was apprenticed to Joseph Hodgson, of Birmingham, at the age of 16, and five years later entered King's College, London. In 1840 he passed the examination and in 1844 became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He had already been demonstrator of anatomy in King's College and an active pioneer in histology, having written on the structure of striated muscles, mucous membrane, the kidney, the minute anatomy of fatty degeneration of the liver, and the diseases occasioned in the dissecting room. He had also written on the anatomy of the sense organs, skin, nails and hair. In 1846 he became a surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and continued thirty years active in that service.

While serving in that capacity and conducting a large private practice he contributed many practical articles on the diseases and surgery of the eye. In 1866 he delivered an address before the British Medical Association in

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BOOK REVIEW

THE ROENTGENOLOGIST IN COURT. *By Samuel Wright Donaldson, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.R.* St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich. Pp. 230. *Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill.* $4.00.

In the preface of this book the author emphasizes the paucity of reference to roentgenology, as a specialty, in literature dealing with medical jurisprudence. It is immediately apparent that he has contributed much valuable material to this relatively unexplored field in medical literature.

The introduction to the text defines intelligently and accurately the status of the roentgenologist as a practitioner of medicine. The erroneous impression that a roentgenologist is merely a mechanical technician whose function it is to make "pictures" is thoroughly dispelled, and Dr. Donaldson has done a great deal to establish and justify the position of the roentgenologist as a specialist. The author has answered the question, What is the Practice of Medicine? The necessity of adequate medical training for any specialist, particularly the roentgenologist, is emphasized.

The individual chapters cover the subject of medico-legal problems in a general way but more especially from the standpoint of the roentgenologist. In a very thorough and painstaking manner the author presents the fundamental rights of physician and patient. The statements pertaining to the implied contract created by law are concise and should form a most valuable guide in every physician's promise to his patient. The fallacy of making unjustified promises and guarantees of cures, particularly when cosmetic results are anticipated by the patient. is emphasized. The obligation of the physician to the patient, regardless of the patient's financial status, is dealt with in a fitting manner.

One chapter is devoted to malpractice and, in the opinion of this reviewer, covers the subject more thoroughly than has any previous publication. Every physician and undergraduate student of medicine will find this chapter particularly interesting and illuminating. The trivial occurrences and utterances which

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Chapter . . . News

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brothers. Questioning revealed that he became a married man on Christmas Day. We all wish him plenty of luck.

EPSILON,
Wayne University.

Epsilon is again leading in extra and intra curricular activities. Harold Longyear, retiring president of the chapter for the year 1936-37, is president of the senior class and president of the student council. William Bremer is associate editor of the Journal of Wayne University College of Medicine. Robert Rice is vice-president of the sophomore class. Harold Ott is Alumni Association editor. However, in his absence Harold Longyear is acting editor. Lawrence Gardner has received for the second year a teaching fellowship appointment in clinical diagnosis and bacteriology at Wayne University College of Medicine.

ZETA,
University of Michigan.

An informal dance was held at the chapter house on October 20. The chaperons were Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon and Dr. and Mrs. Bannow. Other alumni present were Brothers Mason, Betz, McHugh, Bolitho and Weinman. The special committee in charge was composed of Leroy Bryant and Harold Jesurun.

IOTA,
University of Nebraska.

Thanks to the cooperation of our alumni and especially our councilor, Dr. Charles Moon, Iota members are enjoying a newly furnished home this year.

Iota again led all groups in scholarship last year.

MU,
University of Iowa.

The officers of the chapter for the ensuing year are: president, Ross G. Randall; vice president, Harold V. Norris; secretary, Lloyd R. Hershberger; and treasurer, Ray S. Corsheim.

Following rush week, the chapter held a smoker at which the pledges introduced were: Arnot Sine, John Peterson, Henry Hamilton, Earl Antes, Kenneth Devine, Thomas Updegraff, Ormand Van der Schaaf and Glenn Dalbey.

A radio party for the new pledges was held the evening of October 16. Chaperons for the evening were Dr. and Mrs. Egmont Barg and Dr. and Mrs. Warner.

In the rating of the medical fraternities for 1936-37 Mu chapter was second with a point average of 2.3.

James R. Redmond, '36, was a recent visitor at the chapter on his way to Youngstown where he is serving an internship.

OMEGA,
Ohio State University.

Omega ranks fourth among the social and professional fraternities at Ohio State as of November, 1937, with a point average of 2.746.

ALPHA EPSILON,
University of Toronto.

An informal dance was held Saturday evening, Oct. 16, 1937, at the chapter house, 590 University Avenue, to open the social activities of the season. The house was gaily decorated for the occasion and the attendance was good. Guests of honor were Dr. Harris Gray of the University of Toronto and Mrs. Gray.

ALPHA IOTA,
University of Manitoba.

Geoffrey F. Homer, who recently returned from Aklivak, Northwest Territories, was the guest of honor at a smoker held by Alpha Iota chapter. He told many details of his interesting experiences in the Northwest.

A stag reception was held at the home of Cameron Allan on the evening of October 10 in honor of William O'Neill who was married the next day to Kathleen Olson, daughter of Dr. Olson of Winnipeg. Brother O'Neill will practise in Pilot Mound, Manitoba.

CHI ALPHA,
University of Georgia.

Chi Alpha chapter house burned the first week in December. The en-

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Chapter . . . News

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tire third floor was destroyed by fire and water did the rest. Several members lost all personal belongings. All members of the chapter were at classes at the time. Four days later the chapter moved into a house at 1006 Milledge Road.

CHI BETA,

Emory University.

Members of Chi Beta chapter and prospective members were entertained on December 10 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Rupert H. Fike.

CHI ETA,

St. Louis University.

Chi Eta entertained pledges with a dance given at the chapter house, Nov. 27, 1937. The following men were accepted as pledges: Clifford Crawford, W. Kubicek, Earle Semon, George Fahrner, George Allen, George Mohr, Ralph Nold, Joseph Didmsky, Jack Palmer, W. Bailey, Frank Cretsinger, Edward Randeau, Noel Tossiland and Dick Schaftener.

ATLANTA ALUMNI.

Dr. and Mrs. Calhoun McDougall were hosts to the Atlanta Alumni and Chi Beta chapters at a buffet supper on Monday, December 6, honoring Ralph Elliott, secretary-treasurer of the Grand Chapter. Dr. Elliott, Dr. McDougall and members of the two chapters discussed at length the problems of the fraternity in Atlanta. Brother Neighbors and Brother Simmons discussed plans for reorganizing the work of the active chapter, especially with regard to better coordination of rushing activities.

Dr. Marion T. Benson, Sr., graciously offered the use of his beautiful Druid Hills home for chapter headquarters until circumstances justify the maintenance of a chapter house.

In the annual election of the officers, Dr. William L. McDougall was elected president of the Atlanta Alumni chapter, Dr. Cyrus W. Strickler, Jr., vice-president, and Dr. George A. Williams, 384 Peachtree street, secretary-treasurer.

LOS ANGELES ALUMNI.

Fall is upon us again. School has started at the University of Southern California, and Delta chapter at the School of Medicine has started out with a bang. Rushing parties were held at intervals during the summer. Drs. Cowan, Wright, Mulfinger and Crane were among those who played host to the "gang." During registration week the Alumni chapter was host at a luncheon and a smoker. The result of these activities was nineteen dandy, fine fellows—all new pledges. Here they are: Everett Hallstone, Ray Allington, Jack Allen, Bill Bradley, Nathan Carl, Norman Carter, Jay Crane, John Eisenbeiss, Max Fonda, Walter Green, Jack Hall, Herbert Movius, Bob Neilson, Howard Payne, Max Stanfell, Lloyd Stearrit, Stanley Scofield, Jack Wilson and Dean Adams.

Founder's Day Banquet was held at the Los Angeles University Club, November 5.

There are 92 *active* members of the Los Angeles Alumni chapter. All dues have been paid. How's that?

At the alumni smoker for rushees, Dr. Chester MacKay brought along his brother who showed a moving picture of the 1936 Olympics. This was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Dr. Benbrook, who has returned from a study trip in Europe, spoke to the chapter recently on aspects of his trip. Anyone who would like to meet the chapter at one of these informal fireside talks, please notify the secretary, Harry F. Mershon.

NEW ORLEANS ALUMNI.

Calhoun McDougall, president of the Fraternity, was guest of honor at the Alumni luncheon given by the New Orleans Alumni chapter, December 3, at Arnaud's Restaurant, during the week of meetings of the Southern Medical Association. Other officers of Phi Rho Sigma present were: Francis Jaubert, *D. O. A.*, councilor for the Southern district; Thomas Murrell, *Upsilon,* Richmond, councilor-at-large; Warren T. Vaughan, *Zeta,* Richmond, member of the Executive Council; Ralph W. Elliott, *Kappa,* Cleveland, secretary-treasurer, and Philip M. Lewis, *Sigma,* Memphis, associate councilor. Fifty other members of the Fraternity also attended the luncheon, coming from 14 different chapters.

At a smoker given by Brother Jaubert at his home the evening of December 3, for Brothers McDougall and Elliott, all the members of Delta Omicron Alpha and Alpha Mu chapters, the officers of the New Orleans Alumni and a group of alumni were on hand to discuss the many problems peculiar to the chapters in New Orleans.

Brother McDougall stated that a chapter house might well become a liability rather than an asset and advised the Alumni chapter to secure an apartment for use of the undergraduate chapters. He also stressed the opportunity and need for members of the active chapters to develop those qualities of leadership during rushing which would be of value to them throughout their lives.

—John B. Gooch, *D. O. A.*

HEADS DUES HONOR ROLL

The check in payment of the current Grand Chapter dues for Theta Tau chapter was received on November 1, thus beating by considerable margin all other chapters in the race for promptness in payment of dues. Incidentally Theta Tau effected a saving of forty-five dollars by taking advantage of the clause in our laws which provides a substantial discount for promptness in remitting current dues.

1937 DIRECTORY
SECOND PRINTING

It has been found necessary to make a second printing of the 1937 Directory. To secure a copy, please send two dollars to Dr. Ralph W. Elliott, Secretary-Treasurer, 10515 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

BRANCHING OF MEDICINE

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which he admitted his boyish ambition to be a great surgeon and a gradual diversion away from this dream, to a broader and truer appreciation of the unity, expanding importance and enormous extent of the healing art. He traced through the history of the great discoverers in medicine how it had grown, and was still growing, in usefulness.

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson was born in 1828 at Selby, in Yorkshire. He studied at a medical school in York and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1850. He became a skillful operator, but had a universal interest that made him a scientific inquirer in many directions. In 1856 he became a clinical assistant at the Moorfields hospital and in 1862 a surgeon on its staff, a capacity in which he served for eighteen years. He was also surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and to the Blackfriars Skin Hospital. He was secretary to the New Sydenham Society and edited the *Ophthalmic Hospital Reports* beginning in 1857. He was described as the "universal specialist," and the "greatest general practitioner in Europe." He established museums of natural history at Selby, where he was born, and at Halsmers, where he lived in his later years. His contributions on congenital syphilis and on tobacco amblyopia established the importance of these clinical entities. Asked what was his greatest discovery, he once said "Hughlings Jackson." Hughlings Jackson, also from Yorkshire, became assistant to Hutchinson in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. There he made the revolutionary observation of the connection between choked disc and organic diseases of the brain; while in the Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic he made observations on epilepsy and other nervous diseases that caused the centenary of his birth to be celebrated in London by the International Congress of Neurology.

Another English physician, Sir Thomas Clifford Albutt, graduated at Leeds, studied in Paris, made popular the use of the clinical thermometer and published the first book on medical ophthalmoscopy in 1871. This he dedicated to Hughlings Jackson. Later he became interested in the care of the insane and, still later, was made the Regius professor of medicine at Cambridge, when Osler held the professorship at Oxford. These men followed each his particular interest and became great figures in the era of branching medicine.

(The End)

With . . . the . . . Alumni

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gated details of administration in the school of public health.

Howard E. Milliken, Lambda Phi, was elected president of the Dauphin County Medical Society for 1938.

Arthur Phillips, Lambda Phi, associate in medicine, University of Pennsylvania, gave a talk before the Harrisburg (Pa.) Academy of Medicine, December 21, on "Influenza." Captain Hugh R. Gilmore, Lambda Phi, of Walter Reed Hospital, who has recently been doing research work at Rockefeller Foundation, discussed the paper and told about his work on the laboratory diagnosis of influenza and laboratory research.

Charles M. Foote, Alpha, now associated with Dr. E. C. Foote in the practice of ophthalmology and otolaryngology at Hastings, Nebr., has just returned from a successful big game hunt on the Kenai peninsula in Southern Alaska.

Joseph M. Strong, Kappa, is at the Fairmont Emergency Hospital, Fairmont, W. Va.

Early B. Dovell, Upsilon, is located at Unionville, Orange County, Virginia, and reports that he is doing very well. He is also vice president of the Orange County Medical Society.

Frederick W. Tamblyn, Epsilon, is associated in practice with Ralph Wadley, also of Epsilon chapter, at 803 American State Bank Building, Lansing, Mich.

Myron J. Barker, Kappa, has started in practice at 202 Sterner Building, Lima, Ohio.

Laurentius O. Underdahl, Theta Tau, 1036 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn., is working with Dr. E. M. Hammes in neuropsychiatry. He has an appointment as a fellow at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., beginning April, 1938.

Wilbur K. Riley, Iota, is with the Veteran's Administration Facility, North Little Rock, Ark.

Wayland N. McKenzie, Upsilon, is located at 219 N. 2nd Street, Albemarle, N. C.

On July 1, 1937, Edward J. Engberg, Theta Tau, accepted the position of superintendent of the Minnesota School for Feeble Minded at Faribault, Minn. His address is Station "A", Faribault, Minn.

Stanford S. Daw, Omega, is in practice at 822 Market Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

Robert B. Montgomery, Alpha, is at the University of Illinois, in the Student Health Service, Urbana, Ill.

Edmund S. Lockhart, Alpha Delta, has completed his hospital service at the Deaconess Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., and is practising at Nokomis, Ill.

John L. Glees, Epsilon, has discontinued private practice to take a position as medical director of the Briggs Manufacturing Company of Detroit. His present address is 18453 Hickory Street, Detroit, Mich.

Lawrence M. Wilson, Alpha Delta, is in general practice at 402 Capitol Way, Olympia, Wash.

Earl E. Ewert, Beta, is working in the urological division of the Lahey Clinic, 7 Longfellow Road, Boston, Mass.

Francis J. Busch, Alpha, is located at 292 S. Main Street, Plymouth, Mich.

James E. Jones, D. O. A., who is employed by the U. S. Department of the Interior, was transferred in July to the post of surgeon-in-charge of the Kiowa Hospital, Lawton, Okla. Kiowa Hospital has a capacity of 170 beds and is supported by the Government, for the Indians.

Albert E. Russell, Chi Zeta, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., has been assigned by Surgeon General Thomas Parran to have charge of the office of syphilis control in industry.

Edwin R. Watson, Chi Delta, has been appointed assistant chief, division of child hygiene, Georgia State Department of Health, 1131 St. Charles Place, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Paul K. Sauer, Lambda Phi, has been appointed director of surgery at City Hospital, New York City. This is a 1,100 bed municipal hospital. Congratulations, Paul! Brother Sauer is also visiting surgeon at Lenox Hill Hospital. He was for a long time associate editor of the JOURNAL and a member of the Grand Council.

Fred M. Smith, Gamma, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the State University of Iowa has succeeded to the editorship of the *American Heart Journal*.

Sam W. Donaldson, Zeta, former editor of the JOURNAL, is, among his other "jobs," registrar of the American College of Radiology, which has been established as a placement bureau for radiologists. It is designed also as a valuable aid to institutions seeking the services of approved radiologists.

BOOK REVIEW

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any physician may experience in the care of his patient, and which later on may be used as a basis for suit, are recited. The necessity of silent thought and immobilized tongue on the part of the physician is advocated as the most efficient remedy in the prevention of malpractice suits.

Other topics discussed cover the law of agency, malpractice defense and prophylaxis, evidence and testimony, expert testimony and expert witness fees. One of the most important chapters in the text is entitled "X-Ray Films as Evidence." The manner in which the author discourses on this important topic is truly illuminating and can not help but impress the roentgenologist with the necessity of keeping accurate records of all his cases and films, however unimportant they may appear to be at the time of the examination. The admission of X-ray films as evidence has been allowed by most courts, and it is pleasant to learn that in some courts adequate proof of the professional qualifications of the individual responsible for the making and interpretation of the X-ray film has been required.

One learns from the chapter entitled "Ownership of Films" that although X-ray films are or should be the legal property of the physician who made them or of the institution in which they were made, the patient still retains a legal interest in them; therefore careful preservation of films for a reasonable period is recommended.

"Doctor Takes the Stand" is the title of the most dramatic chapter in Donaldson's book. To those of the medical profession who have had court experience it recalls many of the incidents that have been found embarrassing in the courtroom and contains suggestions that should be of interest to the physician who is summoned to court. A careful consideration of this part of the text is especially recommended to anyone making his first appearance as an expert witness.

It is obvious that the author has devoted years of study and research to the legal aspect of medical practice and that he has made it a subject of interest and importance to his colleagues. Only the experienced observer could convey to his readers the vast amount of information which is so concisely presented in this book. The citation and tabulation of legal cases with recorded court decisions form a veritable store house of medico-legal information, of value to the trial attorney as well as to the physician. The book is extremely well written in the well-chosen, concise phraseology so characteristic of the author. It should be in the library of every roentgenologist and it is particularly recommended to the physician who, although not a roentgenologist, does his own X-ray work.

Frater Donaldson is to be congratulated and commended for this interesting and timely contribution to medical literature.

—E. R. Witwer.

ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN

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government bureaus controlled all cultivated land, dividing it up into parcels according to fertility and furnishing the seed planted. A very elaborate system of unemployment insurance and old age pensions was put into operation. The final result was that the experiment proved so unsuccessful that Wang An-shih was banished for a time from the country.

We are told that the only way to cure our economic ills is by continuous experimentation. Some have even gone so far as to liken the process of experimental medicine to that of experiments in economics. Every trained physician agrees most heartily with that attitude, but with certain reservations. Our attack on cancer follows the method of trial and error, but that fact is no justification for repeating the error of 25 years ago when the vogue of arsenic paste resulted in horribly mutilating burns when it was used in the treatment of breast and face cancers. Certainly, history in economics should also teach us something.

The role of the physician in the new society is largely a matter of his own choice and effort. It may be merely that of a skilled mechanic who performs his tasks with a clock-like punctuality under the stifling direction of political overseers. There would in that situation be little if any incentive for self-improvement. Such a condition, I am sure, is as unthinkable to you as it is to me.

On the other hand, the physician has it in his power to claim and occupy that position of prestige and influence which his professional ancestors have always enjoyed. There is a very real and alarming paucity of capable leadership in the world today. How many physicians occupy seats in the national or state legislative bodies? There are certain specific and constructive steps which the modern physician in North America must take if he is to avoid being leveled to the status of a glorified truck driver. These steps group themselves into two classes: First, those to be pursued by the individual; and second, those to be pursued by organized medicine.

The individual physician has been well grounded in the social sciences of philosophy, history and economics. He must review his fundamentals in these sciences and keep abreast of their orthodox application in the interpretation and solution of modern economic and political problems. He must not hesitate to make his influence felt in a conservative and constructive manner in all of his daily contacts. He must be willing to assume leadership and direction of civic, political and religious organizations. His views must always be well founded and clearly and concisely expressed. The individual physician who has achieved economic independence and public acceptance in his chosen field should devote some of his later years to service in the national and state deliberative bodies. He should not be satisfied with contributions to scientific publications, but should give the public the benefit of his training and experience as applied to other modern issues.

Organized medicine stands at the threshold of unequaled opportunity. The problems facing our profession today are essentially the same as those threatening our legal brethren and their colleagues in the field of business; namely, ever-increasing government encroachment. Since this is an age of government by militant minority, what is more logical than that organ-

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Chapter Eternal

The following deaths among members of Phi Rho Sigma have been reported to the Secretary-Treasurer since the last issue of the JOURNAL.

Earl Bell, *Lambda Phi.*
Arthur G. Bennett, *Alpha Omega Delta.*
Arthur L. Bryan, *Alpha.*
John S. Carleton, *Omega.*
Roswell W. Comstock, *Epsilon.*
Henry S. Cooper, *Psi* (died Oct. 14, 1937).
William B. Fugua, *Upsilon.*
Hugh F. Keating, *Skull and Sceptre.*
Gustave Kempf, *Epsilon.*
Julius J. Leyko, *Chi Gamma* (died June, 1937).
Joseph R. Pugh, *Zeta.*
Joseph Trenchard, *Alpha.*
Fred G. Vosika, *Eta.*
W. Chalmer Wills, *Sigma.*

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Walter J. Barlow, *Delta* '69, died at Sierra Madre, Calif., Sept. 4, 1937, of bronchial pneumonia. He was a former president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and of the California State Tuberculosis Association, and had also served as vice president of the A. M. A. and the National Tuberculosis Association. For several years he was dean of the University of California Medical School.

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John A. Boraas, *Theta Tau* '36, died Dec. 23, 1937. He was house steward in 1934-35, and chapter president in 1935. He had completed his internship at Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, and had received a residency there, when he developed an extradural abscess in the frontal region for which he underwent an operation last summer. His death was the result of complications. Theta Tau chapter and its alumni mourn the loss of a reliable, genial brother.

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Abner W. Calhoun, *Mu,* died suddenly, November 3, at his office, in Atlanta after a heart attack. Following his graduation from Harvard he spent several years at Grady Hospital, Atlanta. He was chief of the out-patient heart clinic, Emory University School of Medicine, and a world war veteran.

Frank M. Cochems, *Gamma,* died Aug. 1, 1937, at Mundlein, Ill., of acute coronary thrombosis.

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Ford Eastman, *Zeta,* died in Erie, Pa., Dec. 29, 1937. He had an A. B. degree from Princeton and M. D. from Michigan (1908), and served his internship at New York City Hospital, 1909-10. He was chief surgeon at Hamot Hospital and associate surgeon at St. Vincent's.

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BUGHER ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT WITH ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

John C. Bugher, *Zeta,* assistant professor of pathology at the University of Michigan, has resigned his position and accepted an appointment with the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Bugher reported to the New York laboratories October 1 for a three-month study period. He will then go to Bogotá, Colombia, and from there will proceed to join a party of scientists now at work in South America. Noguchi several years ago found that the mosquito is the host for yellow fever in Ecuador. The present study is an effort to find a host for the yellow fever in Colombia, a district where the mosquito is not to be found. The group will also endeavor to develop a vaccine for the Colombian yellow fever.

Dr. Harley Haynes, director of the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, gave a farewell dinner for Dr. Bugher, September 2, 1937.

ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN

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ized medicine should invite her legal and industrial friends to join her in a well-directed campaign of public education? It should be emphatically pointed out to them that the socialization of medicine is but the opening wedge for the socialization of all other activities, and that strengthening our hand now is the part of good judgment lest our battle be lost and they become the next recipients of favors from the professional panacea artists. We know that government operation of utilities and other ventures has been repeatedly tried and has always failed in the past. We know all too well what government interference has done to medicine wherever it has been attempted. It is rumored that Senator Wagner is prepared to introduce in the present session of Congress an amendment to the Social Security Act calling for compulsory health insurance under federal control. Our public utility friends would be only too willing to join us in a well-directed campaign of propaganda to wean the American public away from its present attitude of expecting the government to carry all of its responsibilities.

Let us not forget that we who are now actively engaged in the practice of medicine owe some obligation to the past and some duty to the future. We have received the profession of medicine in sound condition at the hands of those who preceded us in its practice. Let us exert every effort to pass it on to the practitioner of the future in as good a condition as it was when we received it. The role of the physician in the new society is in your hands. Which shall it be?

Vital Statistics

George E. Brown, *Zeta* and *Theta Tau,* was married on May 22 to Miss Marty Ballou, a sister of Charles Ballou, *Theta Tau.*

Ira E. Freyman, *Lambda Phi,* was married to Miss Bertha B. Bush, on Sept. 28, 1937.

Frank N. Gibson, *Chi Alpha,* was married Dec. 14, 1937, to Maree Perryman, daughter of Judge C. J. Perryman and Mrs. Perryman. Dr. Gibson is located at 813 Main Street, Thomson, Ga.

John W. Karr, *Alpha Kappa,* was married to Miss Mamie Taylor Wilkinson at Somerville, Tenn., June 30. Dr. Karr is at Trudeau Sanatorium, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Thomas F. Summers, *Chi Eta* '35, and Mrs. Summers are happy to announce the arrival of Thomas F. II, on August 26, weight 7½ pounds. Brother Summers writes from the Olney Sanitarium, Olney, Ill.

Harold R. Sumner, *Chi,* and Mrs. Sumner announce the birth of a son in September, 1937.

David E. W. Wenstrand, *Alpha,* former secretary, president and historian of our Fraternity, was married to Margaret Letchworth of Minneapolis, on Oct. 9, 1937.